# BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

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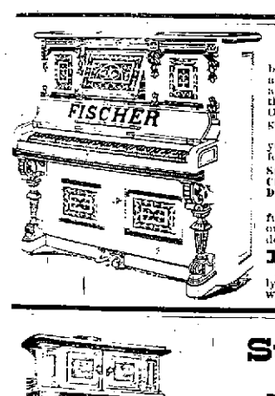


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## THE MICHIGAN BANQUET.

### A Republican Love-Feast at Detroit.

### The Speech of Congressman Boutelle.

We copy the following from the very full and remarkably excellent report of the Banquet of the Michigan Club, at Detroit on Washington's Birthday, published next morning in the Detroit *Tribune*, which has displayed great enterprise on the occasion, giving three full pages of report of the proceedings in detail:

[Detroit Tribune February 23.]

BOUTELLE'S SPEECH—A STIRRING AND ELOQUENT ADDRESS FROM THE MAINE MAN.

At the close of Gov. Luce's speech of welcome Senator Palmer arose and introduced the next speaker of the evening as follows:

Many of you may remember the first fight that ever took place between a wooden vessel, and an iron clad, the fight between the Sassacus and the Albemarle in Albemarle Sound. It was prolific of results; it was one of those daring fights that inspired our sailors and our soldiers. The case was this: The rebel ram Albemarle was getting ready to pass around and cut off the retreat and the base of supplies of a large body of our men who were flanked upon the other side, and this steamer made an attack, without any armor, and succeeded in disabling this rebel ram. It never again did any service for the confederacy. We have with us tonight a gentleman who was the sailing master of that wooden steamer, and whose name will go down with the names of those gallant men in history, as the daring heroes of that enterprise. He will speak to you on the toast of "Washington, the Unionist; he believed in a strong government as the best security against domestic or foreign foes." The name of this gentleman is the Hon. C. A. Boutelle.

Senator Palmer referred to Congressman Boutelle as coming from the State represented by James G. Blaine. The mention of the name of this distinguished republican and the reception it received, demonstrated that Mr. Blaine has fairly won the title of the magnetic man. No sooner had his name been mentioned than applause drowned the voice of the speaker. In an instant the banqueters were on their feet. Napkins were waved on high, and huzzas filled the rink. Cheer upon cheer rent the air, and cries of "Blaine!" were heard on all sides.

This demonstration was renewed a few minutes later, when Mr. Boutelle gracefully thanked the audience for its compliment to his fellow-citizen, whose name, he said, was a household word in the State of Maine. Mr. Boutelle's tribute to the memory of that honored name—Chandler—was greeted with round upon round of applause.

Mr. Boutelle is a worthy follower of his distinguished prototype James G. Blaine, and, like his colleague, Thomas B. Reed, is a witty and pungent speaker. His sarcastic allusion to the George William Curtises of the Republican party was applauded to the echo, while his handsome compliment to John S. Wise, of Virginia, was turned into a spontaneous ovation to the son of Henry A. Wise, which brought that gentleman to his feet in acknowledgement of the greeting. Mr. Boutelle concluded with an eloquent peroration. His speech follows:

*Fellow Citizens of Michigan:* I do feel somewhat embarrassed at the task assigned me here this evening, for although the little State of which I am proud to be a native is somewhat celebrated for the coolness of its temperature, I had no expectation until about five minutes ago, that I was to be suddenly precipitated into breaking the ice at a great banquet like this out here in Michigan; and on behalf of the well-known modesty of the people of my State [applause] I want my friend, your distinguished Senator, to bear testimony to the fact that the assignment of this toast to me was conditioned on my being placed in a more modest position upon your programme. But being here, I obey orders, as has been the custom of my life [applause], and I am proud and glad to say that next to the feeling which every citizen must entertain, after traversing hundreds of miles of the magnificent territory of our country, and still finding himself among his fellow citizens and neighbors of the United States of America, I have a right to feel a special kinship among the people of this good State of Michigan. [Applause.] There are ties which have bound our commonwealth together in the past, and which knit them together in the present, of which it would not be necessary for me to speak in the presence that I see before me tonight; and the greeting which you have given to a name which is a household word in my State [great applause] as it is in every State in this Union where there is loyalty to Republican principle [applause] assures me, doubly assures me, that I am with my

FRIENDS AND FELLOW REPUBLICANS

here to-night. We people in Maine have a very warm feeling toward the citizens of Michigan. We have exhibited it in the past, shown our faith by our works. We are proud to remember that we have furnished accomplished wives for your Governors [applause] and we are proud to-day to know that Michigan is fortunate enough to be able to send a citizen of Maine to the Senate of the United States. [Applause]

My toast to-night is "Washington, the Union st," and I have been struck, in reflecting upon the character and career of him who ever will be first in the hearts of his countrymen, by the fact of how much there is in his utterances that apply with special force to the exigencies of his country to-day. The enunciations of Washington in 1796 might well be emblazoned upon the banners of any victorious party in the United States to-day, any party that should seek to be victorious by consulting the best interests and the highest purpose of the people of the United States—and when I say that, I have spoken solely of the banners of the Republican party. [Applause.] Said Judge Marshall, in his biography of Washington:

"He was a real Republican, devoted to the Constitution of his country and to that system of equal political rights upon which it is founded," and that is the base rock of the Republicanism of to-day. [Applause.] I say to you, my fellow citizens, here to-night, standing, as your chairman has said, on the threshold of a great crucial campaign of the future that there is the alpha and the omega of Republican duty; in hoc signo vinces—

"EQUAL CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS,"

as the very basis of Republican principle, and the very goal of Republican ambition. [Applause.] I am glad to go back tonight to the fountain of Washington's utterances, and to beg you sturdy members in the giant West to stand fast by your moorings, to turn your eyes to the old guides that have led the Republican party to victory; to refuse to be misled by sophistry or special pleading, to refuse to permit apparent or temporary material interests to usurp the place or overshadow the importance of great moral questions that lie at the foundation of the prosperity of our people. [Applause.] I am here to say to the young men of Michigan, who, like the young men of other parts of this country, are too often urged to turn away from the traditions of the Republican party as something effete, gone by, relegated to the past—I am here to say to you, young men, voters of to-day, rulers of this country in the future, the banners and the watchwords that were good enough for Abraham Lincoln, [applause], that were good enough for James A. Garfield [applause], the platform upon which John A. Logan was proud to stand [applause], the doctrines illustrated and enforced by your sturdy oak tree of Republican simplicity and honesty Zach Chandler [great applause]—I say to you, young men of Michigan that the banners which have been borne by these heroic men in the past, and that were carried so magnificently, if not to victory, in the last campaign by James G. Blaine, of Maine [Great applause—I say to you, young men, that under those banners, if he could come back here to-day, would be found marching George Washington himself. [Applause.] "Real liberty, said Judge Marshall, was to be preserved only by preserving the authority of the laws and maintaining the energy of government." How well that applies to the situation to-day. Can anyone think of such an utterance as that emanating from the White House of 1886? [Laughter.] I might cite to you cumulative evidence of Washington's belief in the importance and essentiality of

NATIONAL STRENGTH

as a protection at home and a preservative of influence abroad. Let me read to you a few words so specifically applicable to the present day that they are worthy to be remembered.

From his first annual message: I think when I go back to Washington I will read it to the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives. [Applause and laughter.] "Among many interesting objects which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defense will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." [Applause.]

What a magnificent lesson that would be for the Democracy of to-day to learn. He says in another place in the first great document he sent to Congress—and I read this to show how thorough-going a Republican he was at the start: "The advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures by all proper means will, I trust, need recommendation; but I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement as well to the introduction of new and useful invention from abroad as to the exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home." [Applause.]

I am going to read that when I get back to the House and commend it to the special attention of the Democratic secretary of the navy, who thinks it comports with the dignity, and honor, and pride, and prestige of the United States to go to England to buy the models and machinery for our ships of war.

Again, he said in his fifth message: "I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of our duties to the rest of the world without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defense and of exacting from them the fulfillment of their duty towards us." I wish to Heaven he had the handling of the fishery question at Washington to-day. [Applause.]

He says again: "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those perpetual appeals to arms with which the history of every nation abounds." What a splendid reply that would have made, my friend Wise, to that thrilling speech of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, who said that all we needed on salt water to represent this government and to frighten the effete monarchies of the East would be two logs lashed together with the American flag on top of them. [Applause and laughter.]

He says, in this message: "There is a risk due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. Let we desire

TO AVOID INSULT

we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instrumental ties of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war." [Prolonged applause.] That is the word that comes to us from the great patriot and sage who was not only first in war but equally first in peace.

Here again are sentiments that might well form the basis of a Republican platform, which I quote from the farewell address of George Washington:

"To the efficacy and permanence of your union, a government of the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts, can be an adequate substitute. * * * This government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental principles of true liberty. * * * Liberty itself will find in such a government with powers properly distributed its surest guardian. *It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.*"

That grand declaration of the duties of a free government ought to be read once a week to the political dilettantes who deprecate any discussion of organized outrage upon the rights of citizenship; and the enforcement of its doctrine would soon put an end to the political reign of terror and fraud in sections of this country for whose freedom Washington so nobly labored.

Fellow citizens, about the battle that we have on hand next year. The lines are beginning to form. Public opinion is commencing to crystallize. The movements are already startling that are to marshal the great Republican party of this country to victory or defeat for probably a quarter of a century from next year. I need not in the State of Michigan beg of you to give due heed and attention to the great economic principles represented by the Republican party. In a State like this, in a city like yours, a very monument to American enterprise and skill, that would be sugerfluous. I prefer here to-night, in a few words which I shall say to you, not to ask you to turn your back to the sunrise, not to ask you to go groveling into any dark caverns of the disused past, but I ask you to turn your attention to the

GREAT FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES

that lie underneath these great economic and legislative questions which are being vigorily pressed to the front. If the tariff question is one of infinite importance to the American people, as it is; if the question of protecting American labor, of developing American industry, of building up American homes and bringing happiness and light to those homes is of great importance, then the methods whereby that legislation is to be secured are first to be considered. And I want to remind you here to-night that no matter how much you may resolve in your conventions, no matter what principles you may evolve in your published declarations, that the policy of the government as it finds expression in legislative enactment is to be determined by the votes of men who hold certificates that will entitle them to seats upon the floor of the American Congress. And in that view I want to remind you that a pure ballot, a fair count and an honest declaration of result in South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and Texas are of direct and vital moment to every man in the State of Michigan and in the State of Maine. [Applause.]

It is sometimes said with truth that moral questions move slowly. We are a busy people. We are engaged in carrying on a work of building up such as no other people ever attempted. It is not to be wondered at that in the heat and rush and turmoil of this pushing, dashing energy of life all over this broad land, we should at times forget in the pressing exigency of that which appears before us, the hidden springs that lie beneath and control the great movements in our national life. It is useless for you to send Republican members to Congress to vote for good laws, to sustain protection to American industry, sound finance, justice to the nation's defenders, if at the same time in some of the States of the Union where elections are a farce, where voting is a mockery, men are sent up to neutralize every vote and voice that your representatives utter upon these questions. The time is gone by when the American people can afford to ignore the pressing questions of the hour. It will not do for us to say these things are away off, down there in the distant south, they are simply abstract questions, they do not affect us. I tell you that they do. Let us look at this question in a practical manner. If our nation is anything it is a

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT,

and it is just as important to a community that is fitly represented that all other communities shall be represented on the same basis as that we should have liberty at all. Here in the State of Michigan, for instance, and in the State of Maine, when our biennial elections come around, to choose the men who shall go to Washington clothed and panoplied with the power to legislate for this nation, in your State you are obliged to put in motion all the great agencies that influence public sentiment, to strain and push and labor with every energy until you get 34,400 legal voters at the polls to get one representative in Washington. In my own State at the last election the average number of recorded votes for each member of Congress was 32,000; in New Jersey, 33,516; in Kansas, 36,104; New Hampshire, 36,496; Vermont, 24,236; Connecticut, 30,791, an average of about 33,000 votes for each representative in Congress; and I have taken those States at random as samples of the great, industrious, prosperous, enterprising, intelligent New England, Northwest and Middle States.

How is it in other sections of the country? Let us look at it. Under the same form of government, under a pretence of free speech and free ballot South Carolina from the election of 1886, will send to the next Congress seven representatives, the *aggregate* vote in the election of which, cast by all parties, was only 38,785. Seven members of Congress elected with only 6,000 more votes than were cast for each one elected in my State, an average of 5,540 votes to elect a congressman from South Carolina, against 35,000 in Michigan, and your 35,000 vote member from Michigan does not count for one pennyweight more on the roll call on the tariff question or any other than either one of those men from South Carolina.

How is it in Mississippi? Seven congressmen elected with an aggregate vote of 46,300, a little more than is cast for one representative in the northern States, an average of 6,600 to a member. In other words, one man from the State of Mississippi comes into Congress with 6,000 votes behind him, while here in your State and in my own it requires five times as many votes to get that representation. Take the State of Arkansas. Five districts. They did have a contest in one or two of them for a wonder, and it brought the total up to 50,314, an average of 10,000 to a member, an average Democratic vote of 7,200.

In Alabama eight districts report an aggregate vote of 85,685, an average of 7,650, or one-fifth of the number it requires here to send a member to Congress. The State of Georgia, the great empire State of the South, a State about which more is said in regard to the

LIBERALIZING TENDENCIES

at work than perhaps any other. I will read you in detail the reports of the election in Georgia as given by the members themselves. Ten districts, ten members of Congress elected upon an aggregate vote of all parties of 27,553. There are eight districts in the State of Georgia in which, at the last election, only 116 votes are recorded as being cast in opposition to the Democratic party. Here we have it: First district, Democratic, 2,061, opposition, 17; second district, Democratic, 2,411, opposition, 7; third district, Democratic, 1,704, opposition, none. In 1884, 4,368 votes were cast for the Republican candidate in that district. In the two years that have succeeded they have all, been apparently converted and gone in to make it unanimous, according to the returns. As my friend the senator says, "converted and kept at home." Fourth district, Democratic, 2,900, opposition 230; fifth district, 2,999 Democratic, opposition, 1; sixth district, Democratic, 1,722, opposition, 1; seventh district, Democratic, 3,043, opposition, 1,637; eighth district, 2,322, opposition, 53; ninth district, 2,855, opposition, 27; tenth district, 1,914, opposition, 7.

Or to sum up the comparison: Here are thirty-seven Congressional Districts in the South that return an aggregate vote of all parties of 306,456; while the thirty-seven Congressional Districts that I have cited in the North return an aggregate of 1,220,704 votes cast. The thirty-seven districts in the North show an aggregate Republican vote of 618,240, against an aggregate opposition vote of 602,531, electing twenty-six Republicans and eleven Democrats. The thirty-seven districts in the South show an aggregate Democratic vote of 218,655 against an opposition vote of 57,801, electing thirty-six Democrats and one Republican, Robert Smalls, of South Carolina, and his seat is to be contested. A further illustration of the present condition of things may be found in the fact, that in twenty four out of the thirty seven Southern districts, the entire vote in opposition to the Democratic candidates is returned as amounting to only *one hundred and thirty-four!*

Referring to the record we can see what influence this sort of so-called elections of Congressmen in the South has had upon legislation affecting vitally the interests of the whole people.

Feb. 25, 1872, upon resolutions affirming the validity of the Constitutional Amendments the vote was 124 to 58, on 9 Democrats voting in the affirmative, while 39 of the 58 negatives came from the South.

March 13, 1876, resolutions declaring that no State can alone nullify the Federal laws and that the rebellion was causeless and indefensible, failed to receive the requisite two-thirds, the vote being 97 yeas to 75 nays, and 58 of the latter were from the South.

Aug. 5, 1876, a resolve repealing the Resumption Act passed by 106 to 86, and 54 of the yeas came from the South.

June 5, 1878, of 120 votes in favor of the Fernando Wood Free Trade tariff bill, 115 were Democrats and 76 of them were from the South.

Coming down to a more recent date, May 5, 1884, we find that on the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison "Horizontal Reduction" tariff bill, the vote was yeas 150, nays 155, of which latter 87 were from the South.

In the next Congress on June 17, 1886, the motion of Mr. Morrison to take up his sweeping tariff bill was defeated by the narrow margin of 157 nays to 140 yeas, 82 of the latter being furnished by the South while only four Republicans voted with them.

Still later, Dec. 18, 1886, when Mr. Morrison again tried to take up the same notorious bill declaring war upon our protected industries, he was barely defeated by 154 nays against 149 yeas, 83 of which were from the South, while only 6 of the affirmative votes were Republican.

These are but examples of the manner in which the "rotten borough" votes of the South in Congress are massed on the wrong side of the most important public questions; showing how they control the Democratic majority, and how completely all the great material interests of the country are at the mercy of votes in what ought to be the popular branch of the national legislature that do not represent the free suffrage of constituencies, but rather represent the overthrow of popular government in certain states of the Union.

Any person who will reflect upon the narrow margin by which many of the most far-reaching measures are decided in Congress, must be startled by a realization of the power wielded by the compact body of men from the South, dozens of whom represent no more votes than individual members from the North and West, and the methods of whose election is fairly indicated by my citation of 24 Congressmen who report in the aggregate only 134 opposition votes.

Now, my fellow citizens, what do you think of that sort of thing? What do you think is the first duty of the American people in view of that situation? Is there any sense or use in our going on year after year fighting our battles in the open field, appealing honorably to popular support, sending honestly-elected men to Congress to vote in favor of building up the prosperity of this country, when we are hampered and voted down by men who represent this insult and mockery of Republican institutions? [Applause].

Let me bring this a little closer to you, you men of business here in Michigan. In the great popular branch of Congress, business is largely determined and influenced by the great committees that formulate the affairs of legislation. Every measure has to go to a committee. It may sleep there the sleep of death. It may come out emasculated, or it may be substituted by something obnoxious to the highest interest of the American people. How are the committees of the present House constituted? Let me briefly cite to you, for this is a matter that ought to receive your attention. This is one of the

PRINCIPAL FRUITS

of the result of a great popular election for Congress. Of the forty-seven standing committees of the present House, twenty-nine of the chairmen are taken from the southern States, and in view of the vital questions that arise, growing out of the great struggle through which we have passed, it is not without interest to note that nineteen of the twenty-nine chairmen were directly and influentially engaged in the late rebellion. Twenty-nine committees given to the southern States, only eleven to the middle and western States. How are those committees made up? I make no particular complaint of the speaker. He is an able man. He is a very fair man as a presiding officer, and I believe that he made up his committees in accordance with the established usages of politics. He made use of the material he had, in accordance with the duties that he owes and the obligations that he feels to his own party. Let us see how he made up his committees, as affecting the interests of the American people, as affecting the judgment of the American people as to the wisdom of electing a Democratic or a Republican Congress.

First, he judiciary committee, that great law committee of Congress, to which is referred every question affecting the grave political changes wrought by the war, every one of those great questions affecting the right to vote, the right to have the vote counted, the civil and political rights of the citizen, all of the great questions flowing out of reconstruction. Who have we here to-day for chairman of the committee on judiciary? The Hon. Randolph Tucker of the State of Virginia, an amiable gentleman with an inflated reputation, but whose most important judicial outgiving, so far as I have ever learned, was his declaration, while attorney general of Virginia before the war, that a justice of the peace of that commonwealth had the constitutional right to stop the United States mails, open the mail bags overhaul the letters and papers and take out and destroy the New York *Tribune* if it was not popular among his friends. [Applause.]

We have a chairman of the committee on education. Education is a matter with which the people of this country are greatly interested, and one would immediately suppose when you mention the committee devoted to a subject of that kind in Congress that the selection would be made from some section where education had been

MADE A SPECIALTY,

where the atmosphere and the associations were all calculated to influence him to a broad consideration of the subject. The chairman of the committee on education under the present Democratic dispensation is Mr. J. Wyatt Aiken, from that great progressive educational State of South Carolina, and I say that Mr. Aiken, although I do not say it to his discredit at all, has been confined to his bed by a probably fatal illness, so that he has not been in Congress during the whole of the past two sessions, although the Democrats, only a few days ago, under the lead of that distinguished strict constructionist, Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, insisted that we count him in on a bath taken down in South Carolina, to enable him to draw his pay and mileage.

There is a committee on commerce. That is a name that sounds as familiar in Michigan as it does in Maine. It suggests the great interests of your lake board, as to us it suggests the great interests upon our sea board. It is a great committee and it deals with the great external and internal commerce of the United States. The very mention of that committee suggests for chairman some one of the sea board, or some one upon this greater commercial coast of the lakes. Whom have we at the head of that committee? The Hon. John H. Reagan, of the great commercial emporium of Palestine, in the center of Texas, a gentleman whose credentials for the position largely consisted in the fact of his having been postmaster-general under the late J. Davis, Esq. [Laughter.]

We have a committee on postoffices and post-roads, a committee dealing with interests, second in importance to none that come before Congress, controlling all the great avenues for diffusing intelligence. Whom have we at the head of that committee, a committee, my friends, that deals with lightning trains, that deals with great steamship lines, or ought to deal with them, and will when we have a Republican administration? Whom have we at the head of that committee? The Hon. Mr. Blount from the interior of the State of Georgia, a gentleman in whose district I believe the illiteracy at the last census, the number of people that had no occasion for the mail, because they could neither read or write, amounted to forty-seven per cent. of the entire population.

SHIPPING AND NAVY.

We have a committee on the revival of American shipping and shipbuilding industries. Where do you suppose we would go for a chairman for that committee? Somewhere down in Maine, upon the coast of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey Michigan? No. The gentleman to whose fostering care the great shipping and shipbuilding industries of the United States have been relegated in the House, is the Hon. Point Dexter Dunn of the great maritime State of Arkansas, a gentleman who has distinguished himself twice in the present position of chairman; once, not only by stealing, but by being caught in the delivery of an alleged speech which was written by an Englishman some years ago, and the other by his patent process of reviving American shipbuilding, by repealing all our navigation laws and buying all our vessels on the Clyde.

We have a committee on naval affairs, devoted to the restoration of the American navy. There are men in Congress who know something about the navy. There are some men in Congress, in civil or professional life, who have been connected with the navy, but it was our navy, and so they are on the wrong side of politics today, and hence we have as chairman of that committee on naval affairs, a former confederate colonel from the State of Alabama, northern Alabama, a place where salt water would probably sell for $4 a quart. On one side of the table, near the head, we have a gentleman from Texas, on the other side a gentleman from Tennessee and on the other side a gentleman from Georgia, all of whom gained their information in regard to the United States navy from the outside, during an important period of our national career, and away down at the foot of the table, if you should happen to come on there, you will find relegated, as a punishment, I suppose, for having worn the wrong color of clothes on a certain occasion, Gen. Goff, of West Virginia, a gallant Union soldier, who has been a secretary of the navy, and another individual whom modesty forbids me to mention. [Applause.]

I have made allusion to these facts in regard to these committees to show you what Democracy means. I do not mention the antecedents of some of these gentlemen with any view of reverting unnecessarily to what is past. I refer to it for the purpose of showing you that the Democratic party looks to its instruments and its agents, not in those sections of our country who are progressive, which are patriotic, where voting is regarded as a God given duty, and where the great interests of this nation must find their conservation, but that Democracy, per force, looks for its agents among those who are hampered, cabined, cribbed and confined by the traditions, the associations and the prejudices of

AN UNFORTUNATE PAST.

If you want the commerce of this country to be looked after in Congress by some one familiar with commerce, you must elect a house of representatives that represents its interests. If the State of Michigan believes, as it ought to believe, that its great interests on the bosom of these great lakes should be looked after by someone who at some time of his life has had some knowledge or experience in regard to the wants of that great branch of business, they must not permit a Democratic Congress to be elected to take care of these great concerns of our country. [Applause.]

What are we going to do about it? That is the sneering question that meets us everywhere. That is the question that sends cowards of the Republican party crawling under the table. That is the question that has entered the George William Curtises of Republicanism to paralyze the great movements that would have led us to victory. I am no prophet or seer, but I can tell you what to do about it—formulate a public sentiment at home that will not submit to it. The next Congress is going to be narrowly divided, and I tell you men here to-night, if you will put a Republican radical sentiment behind the Republican membership in the next house, we can control it in the interests of the country. I say to you here to-night, that if you want to extend olive branches, if you want to exercise conciliation, if you want to bridge over any chasms, bridge over the chasms that will enable you to reach out and grasp the extended hands of men like my friend here from Virginia, [Applause and cheers]; men who, while they do not abate, as we do not ask them to abate, a jot or tittle of their manhood, have come back to that stand under that flag, and do not ask us or want us to put any other flag alongside of it. [Great applause and cheers]. Hold out your hands to the hunted unionists of east Tennessee, the men who dwelt in caverns and in caves of the mountains, because of their devotion to the Stars and Stripes. [Applause.] Hold out your hand of encouragement to those black loyalists of the South who have sweat blood in their devotion to American liberty. [Applause.]

Sometimes when I see the great overflow and excess of enthusiasm in this country for the oppressed of other lands as it has been so often exhibited and rightfully, too, in behalf of down-trodden Ireland [applause] and in protest against the wrongs that Irishmen have sustained across the ocean, I am amazed that a people whose heart is so big and so warm and so tender for the oppressed across the ocean cannot seem to see the outrage when it is perpetrated on the Irish-American citizen in Mississippi or in Texas. [Applause]. This very day, this anniversary of George Washington, in the city that bears his name, an investigation is in progress showing a condition of things in the State of Texas that would

DISGRACE THE COMANCHE INDIANS.

How many people in the United States are paying attention to it? How much of a ripple does it make upon the surface of our politics, that American citizens, loyal, honest, law-abiding American citizens, have been shot down in cold blood within a few months in a State of the American Union, with the ballot boxes of the people in their very hands? Do you feel that there is no answer, when the appeal goes out against such wrong as that? I tell you the answer can come, and it can come from you if you choose to give it. The great loyal north was strong enough in it-taught to grapple and strangle the hydra-head of the greatest rebellion ever known to human government, and it is strong enough to grapple with this monster progeny of rebellion to-day.

I know what the troubles are. I see it and I feel it every hour in Washington. Members come to Congress, many of them elected by a narrow margin. The miasmic swamps and the labor vote drain away, until they barely get in, and they come there fearful for the safe majority he had there. When these questions come up, the question with them too often is, "Will I dare to do it? Will my people sustain me if I stand up like a man?" I was introduced last fall by an over-complimentary chairman in my own district as a man who had the courage of his convictions. I begged to correct him, and facing one of the largest audiences of my constituency, I said I was glad and proud to give them whatever credit there was for any act or word of mine, and I moved to amend the statement by claiming only to have the courage of my constituency. [Applause.] Let the Republicans of the country put the courage of a constituency behind every Republican member of Congress, even the minority that are elected to the next Congress, and I tell you we will grapple this question of honest elections and put it in process of solution. [Applause.]

Now, fellow citizens, I am going to close. I thank you very much for the kindness with which you have listened to me. I know what I have said is old fashioned and trite. I did not come out here to say anything new to a people like you; I am willing to bear all the odium of talking old fashioned Republicanism. [Applause.] It would be worth a right arm to have in this country one year of the Republicanism of sturdy old Zach Chandler. [Great applause.] We took the old frigate Constitution when her sails were tattered and her spars shattered and her hull affected with dry-rot, in 1861, we hewed out the rotten timber and replaced it with the white oak of Abraham Lincolnism and Ulysses Grantism [applause]; we replaced the rotten spars of the old craft with sound timber from the forests of Maine and of Michigan [applause]; we hung American manufactured canvas upon her yards, and we rigged her with rope woven by the hands of industrious American citizens [applause]; we put skillful pilots upon her quarter-deck and patriots upon her forecastle, and for twenty-five years she rode the red billows of war in triumph, and sailed over the billows of peace with a prosperity unknown before to the annals of the world. [Applause.] We brought her to anchor in a haven of safety and of honor, with a cargo of gold and of silver and of all precious things, unwonted when we took possession of her. And there we left her—there we left her, in 1884, riding at her stout cables, the admiration and the envy of mankind. [Applause.]

The pirates have got aboard. [Laughter and applause.] But we are going to

TAKE THE OLD SHIP

into our hands again. We are going to place upon her quarter-deck the most trustworthy pilot that can be found among the friends of American liberty [applause], and if we cannot now put upon her forecastle to look out for breakers ahead, the eagle-eyed patriot, Logan, who has passed away, we will put some comrade of his there that can be trusted to remember him and the glories that he won under the flag. And then we will invite this great people to come on board—the native American citizen, the German-American citizen, the Irish-American citizen and the citizen whose complexion has been sun-burnt in bondage under the tropics; and when they come on board we will kneel down together, and offer up an anthem of praise to the God of American liberty [applause] and to the God of the pilgrim fathers, the great giver of all good, who nerved the hearts and strengthened the arms of the shivering patriots of Valley Forge, who stood by Washington's side at Yorktown, who marched with Grant upon Donelson and Vicksburg, who was with our brave boys in the darkness and the fight of the Wilderness, and who brought his own eagles of victory to nestle with the sweet dove of peace upon our victorious standards at Appomattox. [Applause.] Then we will lift the anchor, we will spread every yard of snowy canvass to the breeze; we will point her prow where the beckoning seas invite her, to a voyage of prosperity unscanned by human eye before; and as she rides upon the billows with the sunlight of a magnificent future streaming down upon her, we will call up some one-armed and one-legged veterans of the republic and give them the privilege to hoist Old Glory, the original Republican standard, again to her peak. [Applause.] And as she sails along we will hoist to the mainmast truck a banner of silk, woven by the fingers of the patriotic women of our land, on which shall be inscribed in golden letters, and float out as an inspiration to the oppressed of all the world, "God bless the United States of America." [Applause.]


...S FOR DYSPEPSIA

of good advice. Not a temperance lecture, not a medical treatise; but some common sense

# Whig and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, Editor

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed: "Editor of Whig and Courier."

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1887.


## Getting at the Merits of the Case.

Our advices from Augusta indicate that in the International Railway controversy Bangor's claim is constantly being more favorably regarded by the legislators as they become familiar with the actual merits of the question. This is the only natural outcome of an impartial investigation of the case. It has been the policy of our opponents in this matter to prejudice as far as possible the members of the Legislature against the city's claim, so that an opinion had gained some headway that Bangor was asking too much. Now, however, that this charge has been exploded by the advocates of the city's rights, who have calmly and candidly met fiction with facts, many members who have heretofore looked with disfavor upon Bangor's side of the case now frankly admit the simply justice of her claim. It is a plain business proposition and should be treated as such. Bangor has claimed from the first that the International folks were morally bound to carry out their project as originally contemplated, but now as a final reason why this cannot be accomplished the International managers assert that the grades and curves of the Bangor and Piscataquis Road are such as to prevent its use under the terms of the Dominion subsidy act, notwithstanding the fact that no effort had been made by the projectors of the scheme to purchase this road with the object of making it a part of the through line. The subsidy act of 1884 authorizes the Megantic Railroad "to be constructed according to descriptions and specifications and upon conditions to be approved by the Governor and Council of the Dominion of Canada, on the report of the Minister of Railways and Canals," showing that it is not of the iron clad nature the promoters of the present scheme intimate. But here again the eminent fairness with which Bangor is disposed to treat the matter is fully illustrated. Without questioning the sincerity of the alleged fatal objection Bangor through her able counsel has submitted a proposition, the effect of which is to determine whether the Bangor and Piscataquis Road cannot be made to conform to the grades and curves of the International system, thus doing away with the one reason assigned for ignoring the moral obligation to join our road. If upon examination it is decided that the Bangor and Piscataquis cannot be made to conform to these conditions, then no opposition is to be made to the now proposed route of the International Road. We submit in all fairness to the Legislature that it would be a gross injustice to one of the most important cities in the State to grant the amendment without adding this provision, which the International folks cannot oppose with any semblance of decency.

## Spring Elections.

The time is now rapidly approaching when the spring municipal elections will demand the attention of the voters, and our Republican friends should make the most of the few days intervening to get their forces in line for a decisive victory. These early contests will exercise a strong influence upon the more important campaign to follow next year, and with a thorough working organization now the Republicans will find it much easier to get out their full vote when more vital issues are at stake in 1888. It is use less to try and divest these contests of political significance for in most cases the issue is squarely drawn between the Republicans on the one hand and the Democrats on the other, and when the latter pretend to advocate a non partisan election it invariably follows that they are seeking a most decided partisan advantage. The thoughtful person who has read the testimony of the Texas outrages, the shameful usurpation of authority in Indiana, where the Democrats are keeping the legal representative of the people out of an office to which he was elected by nearly 3,000 majority, as a part of their conspiracy to steal a Senator, the even worse outrages in New Jersey where it has been positively shown that the ballot boxes were feloniously opened and Democratic ballots substituted for Republican ballots in sufficient numbers to elect a Democrat on the face of the returns, surely can be actuated by no other than a desire to rebuke the party not only responsible for these outrages, but which is to-day gloating over the temporary advantages gained by these shameless methods. The people of Maine have a duty to perform in the interest of good government and therefore we urge them to be on guard at these preliminary skirmishes.

## Looks Like an Extra Session.

It looks as though an extra session of Congress would be necessitated owing to the failure on the part of the House to bring forward the appropriation bills in time for their proper consideration before their final passage. Everything is now in a chaotic state and in order to clear up the business these bills must be rushed through the House at railroad speed, with little or no time for details. The Senate is naturally disgusted at the inexcusable delay of the House. With a majority of over forty, the Democrats, having entire control of all legislation, must be held accountable for this unsatisfactory condition of business. A Washington despatch says: The record of the House this session can already be briefly summarized. It is noted chiefly for absolute legislative imbecility. It is not clear that some of the Democratic leaders in the House do not desire an extra session of the Fiftieth Congress. Some think that Mr Randall does, and that the explanation of the present condition of the appropriation bills is that they have been held back in order to make an extra session a necessity. If the appropriation bills are all to become laws before Friday at noon, it will be necessary to have three approved by the President every twenty-four hours.

## Swinging Around the Circle.

It is intimated in Democratic quarters that Mr. Bass has once more swung around the circle and now favors the confirmation of Mr. Cummings. Such a course would be eminently characteristic of the man. He went right through the list of candidates for the Collectorship until his presence became intolerable at Washington, so much so that a leading organ of the Administration declared that he was ordered to keep away from the White House, and it would not be at all surprising if he had changed front on the postoffice question. He is a slippery supporter as more than one candidate can testify.

## Matthews' Successor.

The President seems determined to ignore the demand of the people of the District of Columbia for home rule. Having twice failed in an attempt to force a colored political henchman from Albany upon the people of the District he now turns to Massachusetts for a successor to Matthews. Like the majority of his pledges that in favor of selecting territorial officials from the territories themselves was only made to be violated in every instance where a change has been decided upon in the civil service, as he has invariably gone outside for his man, just as he has in the case of the District of Columbia. The selection of a Massachusetts man will be objected to by the people of the District on the same ground that they complained of Matthews' appointment.

## A Southern Veto.

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* rejoices in the President's veto of the dependent pension bill. It says:

It concerns every man, woman, and child in the North and in the South, because the infamous measure to which an honest and courageous Executive refuses to affix his signature offers a premium to mendicancy and a bribe to perjury in one section, while it grapples the other by the throat, and, like a bandit, bids it stand and deliver. It is an assault upon modern civilization, and a vandalism as brutal as any perpetrated by the barbarians during the dark ages.

How very little Southern opinion has changed since 1860. At that time the South held that the men who were shortly to make up the great armies of the Union were peasants and mudsills; it now thinks that the surviving soldiers of those armies are mendicants and perjurers. Mr. Cleveland thinks so, too, and he adds it with very clumsy periphrasis in his veto message.

More bold than the President, the *Courier-Journal* proceeds to attack the bill as sectional in character. To this complexion it was bound to come as soon as an administration dependent on the 153 votes cast by Southern States was installed. The sectional character of a National army was never asserted under a Republican administration. The *Courier-Journal* speaks of all Southern contributions by taxes to the National debt, to the payment of pensions and to the maintenance of troops and military governors during the reconstruction era, as an "indemnity" forced from a conquered country by foreign conquerors. It appears to think that the whole war debt ought to have been assumed by the Northern States and that by them alone the pensioning of Union soldiers should be undertaken.

Here are three items in the indemnity which have been paid to date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pensions, | $200,563,405 |
| Public debt, | 360,000,000 |
| Interest, | 552,373,421 |
| Total, | $1,112,941,826 |

And again:

Here, then, are the future payments of the indemnity to which the property and sacred honor of the people of the South are pledged:

| | |
|---|---|
| Public debt, | $360,000,000 |
| Interest, | 130,000,000 |
| Pensions, | 199,560,000 |
| Total to pay, | $689,560,000 |
| Total paid, | 1,112,941,826 |
| Grand total, | $1,799,501,826 |

This grand total is just 26 per cent. of the expenses of the war and the pensions following from it; the remaining 74 per cent. is paid by the loyal North.

"Indemnity," forsooth! The revolting South contributes a very little more than one-fourth toward payment of the actual debt and the moral obligation of pensions which are the result of its wanton act of rebellion. It came back into the Union with precisely the obligation which it was bound by when it went out, that of contributing its share toward the National debt and National expenses; albeit most of the debt and all the increased rate of expenses were due to its criminal rebellion. It is early for it to speak of its payment of a 26 per cent. ratio of debt and expenses as an act of indemnity. Pray, who is to indemnify the loyal North for the other 74 per cent. of debt and cost which the South had saddled on it?

The peroration of the *Courier-Journal's* laudation of the President and reassertion of sectionalism should be read with care by those who believe that the New South is more liberal and less sectional than the South of Calhoun's time:

There can be no service rendered to the country comparable to that which will expose the enormity of these pension swindles. In the North the leaders of each party are intimidated. If the government is to be protected from the incursion of these modern Huns, it must be protected by the courage, the manliness, and the independence of the representatives of the Southern States. If they are to be hooted down; if their rights as representatives are to be ignored and their personal rights denied by idle clamor, then the sooner these States know that they are not equal members of a perpetual Union but vassals of a military autocracy the better it will be for us.

All this reads like the Southern utterances of the pre-rebellious era.


## Special Notices.

**ANDREWS' HALL.**

The Wednesday Evening advanced class for Ladies and Gentlemen, will meet this week, on THURSDAY Evening, for practice in the latest dances and the German. New pupils received for remainder of term.

Andrews' Fourth Assembly on this, (Tuesday) evening. M. H. ANDREWS.

marchl — m

**PENSION.**

Notwithstanding the fact that the U. S. Govt. has allowed me a PENSION of

**TWO DOLLARS**

per month, I have concluded after some deliberation, not to RESIGN the agency of the

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,

but will continue to solicit applications for the above named Company. Cash values on life policies are paid after ten years, which are larger than those paid by any Company in America, as the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL base their reserve upon interest at THREE per cent. Call and examine a blank policy. Will send by mail on application to

H. N. FIRBANKS, Gen'l Agent,

BANGOR, - - - MAINE.

marchl — sn — 1w

**SECOND ASSEMBLY**

of the Course given by

CONDESKEAG LODGE NO. 50, K. of P.,

Wednesday, March 2d, 1887.

—AT—

ANDREWS' HALL.

marchl — sn

**HOUSE LOT**

ON FIFTH STREET,

**FOR SALE.**

50 by 125 feet. A great bargain. Inquire of C. S. PEARL.

marchl — 1w

**PATENTS,**

TRADEMARKS,

LABELS and DESIGNS,

—PROCURED BY—

J. R. MASON,

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents,

Wheelwright's Block, - - Bangor.

octl4 — sn

**GRAND CARNIVAL**

—OF—

**WINTER SPORTS,**

**AT BANGOR,**

**March 3d and 4th, 1887.**

Consisting of an

IMMENSE BURLESQUE PROCESSION,

On the Hampden Road, headed by the BANGOR BAND.

The Procession will start at half past two o'clock, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

A purse of $25.00 in Gold is offered for the Best Burlesque Team in the Procession.

**Roller Skating**

—AND A—

**GRAND SNOW SHOE RACE,**

By the Penobscot Indians. A Purse of $15.00 in Gold is also offered for the Fastest Snow Shoe runner, either Indian or Pale Face. To conclude with a

**GRAND ILLUMINATION**

—AND—

*DISPLAY of FIRE-WORKS*

**At the Toboggan Slide.**

*EXCURSION TICKETS*

will be sold by the

**MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD**

—AT—

One Fare the Round Trip,

From all Stations for Afternoon Trains of March 2d. All trains of 3d and Morning of 4th, good for a return March 5th.

Parties holding Excursion Tickets will be admitted to the Slide FREE, with the privilege of as many Slides as desired.

Reduced Rates have been obtained at the Hotels for Holders of these tickets.

This Carnival is but a preliminary to one, in case of liberal patronage, that is proposed to be held each year, similar to those in Burlington, Montreal, St. Paul and other places. All should therefore aid in keeping up such sports—the long Winter months to pass as pleasantly as possible.

PAYSON TUCKER, Gen'l Manager M. C. R. R.

F. E. BOOTHBY, G. P. A.

For further information address B. L. Pennell, Brunswick, Me.

feb28 — 3t

**Prepared Wood.**

All Rock Maple last block wood, 12 to 14 inches long, fine or coarse, to suit customers, delivered anywhere in city, at $7.00 per cord. Also Rock Maple chips for kindling coal fires; six sacks for $1.00. Order book at G. S. Farrington's store, or address Geo. M. Fogg, Venzie.

feb15 — 5w

**Notice to Contractors and Builders.**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, addressed, "Tenders for Masonic Hall Building, at Eastport, Maine," until 12 o'clock, noon, of Thursday, April 7th, 1887. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Evening Express, Portland, Maine, from Monday, February 28th, to Thursday, March 17th, and at the office of S. D. Leavitt, Eastport, Maine, from March 18th, to April 7th, 1887.

The Committee reserve the right to reject all bids. A deposit of five per cent. of the amount of the estimate must accompany each bid.

S. D. LEAVITT,
E. A. HOLMES, Committee.
N. B. NUTT,

Eastport, Feb. 24, 1887.

feb28 — eod — 10t

**ART POTTERY,**

—AND ALL—

**Artists' Goods, Frames, etc.,**

—AT—

**LOWEST PRICES.**

MARSTON & GORHAM, - 3 STATE STREET.

feb24 — sn — tf

**LOST.**

Friday, February 18th, between Division Street and Kenduskeag Bridge, a Morocco Pocket Book containing a sum of money and a number of papers with the owner's name upon them. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving the same at the Whig Office.

feb22

**COAL.**

Wholesale and Retail,

**E. & I. K. Stetson,**

**116 EXCHANGE STREET.**

may19 — tf — sn

**COD FISH AND MACKEREL.**

Two hundred Quintals Bank Cod-Fish. Also a few barrels of No. 2 Mackerel, for sale by

GEO. W. LADD,
74 Exchange Street.

feb15

PHOTO ARTIST KEEPS UP TO THE TIMES

jan17

**MAINE CENTRAL R. R.**

—TICKETS—

**WEST & SOUTH**

via all routes at LOWEST RATES. Baggage Checked to Destination Free. Special California parties on First and Third Mondays of each month. Also January 11th, February 8th, March 8th, March 22d, April 12th, April 26th, May 10th, May 24th, and June 14th, 1887.

Passengers are reminded that baggage will not be checked through on foreign tickets or orders sold by outside agents or brokers.

For information call on or address

**A. W. BENSON, Ticket Agent.**

dec14 — sn — tf

**GREAT LINEN SALE.**

10 Pieces Damask, 40 cents, from 65 cents.
10 Pieces Damask, 60 cents, from 85 cents.
5 Pieces Damask, $1.00, from $1.50.
300 Dozen Napkins, 75 cents, from $1.50.
Fine Napkins greatly reduced.
Immense stock of Towels.
Doylies 75 cents, worth $1.25.

**JOSEPH F. SNOW, Main Street.**

feb19 — sn

**DR. E. F. SANGER,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

**Residence—Bangor Exchange.**

**Office—30 Main Street.**

Office Hours—9 to 10 A. M.; 3 to 4 and 6 P. M. Telephone connection.

dec28 — 3w

—AT—

**ADAMS BROS.**

BEST QUALITY

—OF—

LADIES' MISSES' CHILD'S, GENTS' BOYS', YOUTHS',

**RUBBERS AND RUBBER BOOTS.**

LADIES'
Croquet and Sandals.

GENTS'
Self-Acting Rubbers.

When in Want Remember

**ADAMS' BROTHERS,**

4 Kenduskeag Bridge, Bowman's Block.

feb10


## Hearings Before Committee on Railroads, Telegraphs and Expresses.

### On March 2d.

An act to incorporate the Brunswick Street R. R. Co.

An act to incorporate the Sebasticook and Mt. Kineo Telegraph and Telephone Co.

JAS. F. HAWKES, Sec'y.

feb26 — td


**LIFE SIZE**

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

as finely executed as Card or Cabinet sizes, taken by

**C. L. CROSSMAN,**

AT HIS STUDIO, POTTER'S BLOCK,

Kenduskeag Bridge.

Call at his rooms and examine his work. Children's pictures a specialty.

Respectfully,
C. L. CROSSMAN.
(Up One Flight of Stairs.)

feb26 — sn

**CENTRAL CLUB COURSE.**

The 11th Entertainment in the Central Club Course will take place on the evening of

Tuesday, March 1st,

and will consist of

**A Musical Concert,**

in which the Bangor Orchestra, the Apollo Quartette and several of the best singers of the city will take part.

The Concert will commence precisely at 8 o'clock.

Tickets for the remaining four entertainments, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

feb26

**PENOBSCOT FARMERS' CLUB.**

The next meeting of the Penobscot Farmers' Club will be held at the

TOWN HALL, HOLDEN, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Subject: Needs—System and economy in farm operations.

All interested in Agricultural pursuits are cordially invited to attend. Picnic dinner at hall.

J. E. SHAW, Sec.

**MARSTON,**

The Reliable Photographer.

**Prices Moderate.**

aug4 — sn

**REMEMBER,**

That your orders for those

**LARGE**

**SHELL OYSTERS**

**FOR SUNDAY,**

should be left with

**THAXTER & WISH.**

We will deliver them fresh from the shell, from 10 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. Sunday.

FOR THE PUBLIC.

**THAXTER & WISH,**

**35 Mercantile Square.**

oct15 — Com copy — sn


## MARRIED.

In Brewer, Feb. 26, by Rev. B. B. Merrill, Mr. George A. Gerry and Miss Jennie S. Baker, both of Brewer.

## DIED.

In Lee, Feb. 7, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elisha Bradford, Mrs. Mary Bowler, widow of Edward Bowler, aged 81 years.

In Upper Stillwater, Feb. 5th, of pleurisy fever and pneumonia, Miss Lydia A. Reed, aged 46 years, 6 months and 19 days.

In Upper Stillwater, Jan. 21st, Mrs. Catherine Leavitt, aged 64 years, 8 months and 4 days.

In Upper Stillwater, Dec. 3d, of lung fever, Mrs. Emma Mathews, aged 33 years and 3 months.

## Marine Journal.

### DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK. Ar 25th, sch Post Boy, Smith, Tuscalapan 25 days. Sld, ship Wm H Conner, Shanghai.

APALACHICOLA. Cld 25th, sch Joseph H Hayes, Crocker, Providence, RI.

BOSTON. Cld 25th, bark Annie Lewis, Lewis, Portland, Me.

BALTIMORE. Sld 26th, sch Thos W Hyde.

PHILADELPHIA. Ar 25th, sch A H Waite, Nickerson, New York.

PROVIDENCE. Sld 25th, sch A K Woodward, Lord, New York.

### FOREIGN PORTS.

Sld from Samarang Jan 22, bark John M Clark Conant, United Kingdom.

Sld from Sydney, NSW, Jan 17, ship Lucille Sherman, do.

Sld from Aspinwall Feb 14, bark Hattie G Dixon Sawyer, Cardenas; sch Nellie T Morse, Baker, Cienfuegos, before reported Ship Island; 15th, sch Rebecca M Walls, Cruse, Philadelphia; 16th, brig Jennie Hulbert, Southard, Pensacola; 17th, bark Emita, Nash, Trinidad (Cuba).

In port Rosario Jan 1, bark Tewkesbury L Swent, Gooding, from Wilmington, Del.


**Miss LOUISE T. WARE,**

—TEACHER OF—

GUITAR AND BANJO.

**Residence 58 Grove Street.**

marchl — 2w&eodtf

**MARCH**

**Century, Harper, Scribner, Forum, St. Nicholas, Wide Awake, &c., for sale by**

**D. BUGBEE & CO.**

marchl

**Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad Company.**

The Stockholders of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company will be held in the Common Council Room, City Hall Building, in Bangor, on Wednesday, March 16th next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

1st—To hear and act upon the reports of the officers of the Company.

2d—To choose a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

3d—To consider what they will do, if anything, in relation to the location and construction of a railroad under the act entitled "An act additional to the acts which constitute the charter of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad Company," or to consider if they will acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, all the charter rights of the Penobscot Central Railroad Company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the two corporations, and locate and construct a railroad under the said charter.

4th—To act upon any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

H. W. BLOOD, Clerk.

Bangor, March 1st, 1887. — 2w

**Passadumkeag Log Driving Co.**

The annual meeting of the Passadumkeag Log Driving Company, will be holden at the office of the Company, Room No. 4, Venzie Block, Exchange Street, Bangor, on Tuesday, March 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year and to transact any other business that may properly come before them.

LESTER DWINEL, Clerk.

Feb. 28th, 1887.

marchl — 2w


## List of all Appealed Cases and Indictments

for violations of the Laws regulating the sale and use of intoxicating Liquors, disposed of at the February Term, 1887, Supreme Judicial Court, for Penobscot County:

State vs. James McCoy, ap'lt, nol pros.
Mitchell Cotin, ap'lt, fine $30 00 costs, $12.00 paid.
Hiro Chapman, ap'lt, nol pros.
Same, ap'lt, nol pros.
Same, ap'lt, nol pros.
Norman H. Moor, ap'lt, fine $30, costs $11.50, or 30 days, warrant issued.
James J. McGrath, ap'lt $45 paid, nol pros.
Frank Frost, ap'lt fine $100, costs $11.70 paid.
Rita Howard, ap'lt, $30 paid, nol pros.
John Carr, ap'lt, nol pros.
George L. Mitchell, ap'lt, nol pros.
Geraulina Flynn, ap'lt, $25 paid, nol pros.
John J. Cronin, ap'lt, fine $30, costs $8.35 or 30 days, warrant issued.
George Willett, ap'lt, nol pros.
Same, ap'lt, $65, paid, nol pros. of fine and costs.
Thomas Fleming, ap'lt, nol pros.
John Carr, ap'lt, $35, paid, nol pros.
Alice Haverty, ap'lt, $65, paid, nol pros.
James Perry, ap'lt, $57.50, paid, nol pros.
David L. Leighy, ap'lt, $67.50, paid, nol pros.
T. Austin Stevens, ap'lt, nol pros.
Fred Warren, ap'lt, quashed for want of seal.
Leonard McCoy, ap'lt, $10, costs paid, nol pros.
Frank Mansell, ap'lt, $10, costs paid, nol pros.
Dennis Murphy, ap'lt, sentence 10 days, warrant issued.
Patrick Golden, ap'lt, sentence 10 days, warrant issued.
Roger Welsh, ap'lt, $10, cost paid, nol pros.

Attest: CHAS. F. SWEET, Clerk.

marchl — 1t


RECEIVED AT

**HARLOW'S DRUG STORE.**

Vichy Water, French Quints,
Carlsbad Sprudel Salts,
Blair's Gout Pills,
Price's Glycerine,
Wine of Coca,
A Fresh Lot of Tuscan Olive Oil for Salads, &c.,
Hot Water Bags,
Flesh Brushes and Gloves,
Thin Water Proof Cambrics for Dress Protectors.

**N. S. HARLOW.**

feb15

**SCROFULOUS, INHERITED AND CONTAGIOUS HUMORS CURED BY CUTICURA.**

Through the medium of one of your books received through Mr. Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa., I became acquainted with your Cuticura Remedies, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood poisoning, in connection with erysipelas, that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our county. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your Cuticura Remedies a trial.

F. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.

Reference: FRANK T. WRAY, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

**SCROFULOUS ULCERS.**

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the Cuticura Remedies, used them, and was perfectly cured."

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

**ONE OF THE WORST CASES.**

We have been selling your Cuticura Remedies for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw was cured by the use of five bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, Cuticura, and Cuticura Soap. The Soap takes the "cake" here as a medicinal soap. TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists, Frankfort, Kan.

**SCROFULOUS, INHERITED.**

And Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, and Eruptions of the Skin, are positively cured by Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and Cuticura Resolvent internally, when all other medicines fail. Send for Pamphlet.

**DRUGGISTS USE THEM.**

We have obtained satisfactory results from the use of the Cuticura Remedies in our own family, and recommend them beyond any other remedies for diseases of the skin and blood. The demand for them grows as their merits become known.

MACMILLAN & CO., Druggists, Latrobe, Pa.

**CUTICURA REMEDIES**

are sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure, 50 cts.; Cuticura Soap, an Exquisite Beautifier, 25 cts.; Cuticura Resolvent, the New Blood Purifier, $1.00. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, use Cuticura Soap.

**Choking Catarrh.**

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your fettered chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease and cries out for relief and cure.

The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of Sanford's Radical Cure, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and an improved Inhaler, with treatise and directions, and is sold by all druggists for $1.00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

**HOW MY SIDE ACHES.**

From the bench and the counter, from the loom and sewing machine goes up the cry of pain and weakness. Aching Sides and Back, Kidney and Uterine Pains, Strains and Weakness, Coughs, Colds and Chest Pains, and every Pain and Ache of daily toil relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. New, elegant, and infallible. At Druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00; or of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

marl — WS&w1m

**BANGOR**

**PAPER CO.**

Reduced Rates for the rest of the Season.

| | |
|---|---|
| Season Tickets, with lady, | $3 00 |
| One-half Season Ticket, for boys under 13 | 75 |
| Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, | 25c |

Subscribers without Toboggans can hire them at the Slide for 25 cents for afternoon or evening.

Single slides—one for 5 cents, three for 10 cents, eight for 25 cents.

Parties holding Season Tickets are not allowed to take gentlemen with them without a ticket.

feb16

CONSUMPTION — LUNG DISEASES — WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY — COUGHS — COLDS

Speedily and permanently cured by using **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.** *There are counterfeits.* Get the genuine, which is signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Sons, Boston. Sold by all dealers.

feb28—d&w1w

**RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.**

**All Travelling Expenses Included.**

A PARTY WILL LEAVE BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, FOR

**CALIFORNIA.**

In connection with these excursions many special advantages are offered. Hotel coupons are supplied for long or short sojourns at the different Pacific Coast Resorts. Independent tickets may also be had covering all incidental expenses without hotel board in California. Six parties returning from San Francisco via Salt Lake City, Colorado, etc., and the tickets also good on all trains. Everything strictly first-class.

In addition to above parties will leave Boston, March 7, for New Orleans and Mexico, (second and last excursion); and March 7 for a special trip to California via New Orleans. Annual Spring Excursions to California, April 21 and 28, to California, Pacific Northwest and Yellowstone National Park, May 5.

W. RAYMOND. J. A. WHITCOMB

Send for descriptive circulars, designating for which trip it is desired.

**W. RAYMOND,**

296 Washington Street (Opposite School Street) BOSTON.

feb20 — 3t

**FINE**

**MALAGA GRAPES,**

Choice Manderine

**ORANGES.**

**SELECTED**

**PULLED FIGS,**

**LARGE**

**French Prunes,**

**Only 10 Cents a Pound,**

—AT—

**C. A. VERRILL & CO.'S,**

**East Market Square.**

feb26


## Notice of Assignee of His Appointment.

At Bangor, in the County of Penobscot and State of Maine, the tenth day of February, A. D. 1887.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Dana Runnels, of Bangor, in said County of Penobscot, insolvent debtor, who has been declared an insolvent upon his own petition by the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot.

HUGH R. CHAPLIN, Assignee.

feb25 — 3t


**A GREAT "TIE-UP" IN BANGOR**

is about to happen. Unlike most of them, this one will help trade instead of impeding it, for it is going to be in

**VELVET OXFORD TIES.**

we open to-day, by the scores of ladies that will no doubt invest them. It is a little early for "dainties," but we prize these goods, and the ladies will agree with us.

**E. J. DAVIS & CO., - - - - 19 West Market Square.**

feb28

**WANTED.**

A second-hand Clapboard Machine and Turning Lathe.

Address

**ALBIE HOLMES,**

Caribou, Me.

feb24 — d&w1w*

**JUST RECEIVED**

—FROM—

**St. Gall, Switzerland,**

**HAMBURG**

**EDGINGS**

—OF—

**My Own Importation.**

I keep the largest stock East of Boston. My prices are as low as Boston or New York prices.

**G. W. STEVENS,**

**35 MAIN ST.**

Jan14

**REED, FOSS & CO.,**

**PLUMBERS,**

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Plumbing Materials, Iron, Lead and Brass Pipe, Brass and Iron Pumps, Bath Tubs and Boilers.

DRAIN TILE AND VITRIFIED DRAIN PIPE

*Galvanized Iron and Tin Roofing.*

**29 CENTRAL ST.**

oct7

**The Noiseless**

**CHOPPER**

For Meat and Vegetables, should be in every household. It is sold at wholesale or retail by the Bangor Agents.

THOS. JENNESS & SON

12 West Market Square.

dec28

**OXFORD PIG HAMS,**

Light Salted,

—AT—

J. C. NORTON & CO.'S.

feb24

**Seasite and Munroe's**

**Pocket Libraries.**

New Books in the above Libraries received every day.

**LADIES' FINE WRITING PAPER,**

**25 Cents Per Pound.**

**SCHOOL PAPER,**

**10 Cents Per Pound.**

**J. D. GLYNN,**

NO. 8 STATE STREET.

feb12

**HOUSE TO LET**

**New Cured, Light Salted, Small**

**PIG HAMS**

—AND—

**Boneless Bacon,**

—AT—

**Wholesale and Retail.**

**SMOKED DRIED BEEF,**

**SLICED TO ORDER.**

**JAMES H. SNOW & CO.,**

**25 West Market Square.**

feb19

**NOTICE.**

The Annual Meeting of the Mattawamkeag Log Driving Company for the choice of officers and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before said meeting, will be held at the office of Abram Moor, in Bangor, on TUESDAY, the fifteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The Directors chosen at the above meeting will be in session at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at said office, for the purpose of receiving bids for driving into Penobscot Boom, the Logs intended to be driven by said company this year, said Directors reserving the right to reject any bids made.

ABRAM MOOR, Clerk.

Bangor, Feb. 20th, 1887. — Com copy.

**Deerfoot Sausage**

—AND—

**BOSTON CELERY AND LETTUCE,**

—AT—

**G. W. LEIGHTON'S MARKET,**

10 West Market Square.

feb26

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES AT BOSTON PRICES.

**NOVELTIES**

—FOR—

**Drive Whist,**

**New Stationery and Artists' Goods, at**

**C. L. DAKIN'S - 72 Main St.**

feb5

**HOME-MADE**

**Pickles, Preserves, Catchup and Horse-radish,**

—AT—

**CHAS. YORK & CO.'S.**

feb26

**A MISTAKE OF CALLING.**

Judging from the disfiguring blotches of lead on some JEWELERS' repairs, there be jewelers somewhere that have mistaken their calling to exercise their skill (?) on TIN SKILLETS and the like, rather than on articles of JEWELRY that depend on their color for their beauty. Articles have been discolored or injured in any way by such vandals, can be restored to beauty, at

**24 Main Street, - - JNO. TEBBETS & CO.**

feb28

**TEA WEEVIL'S BEST COFFEE,**

**35 CENTS A POUND, THREE POUNDS FOR $1.00**

is the VERY BEST COFFEE it is possible to put together from the VERY HIGHEST GRADES of Coffee imported, [illegible] a week at our own mill. It is impossible to find a better Coffee at any price. If you want the very best Coffee regardless of price, this is your Coffee. If you want a Coffee that will suit nine-tenths of the people, this is your Coffee.

**OUR CREAM JAVA**

**At 25 Cents a Pound.**

This is a combination of different grades of Coffees, [illegible] bine the MOST STRENGTH AND FINEST FLAVOR. [illegible] what our competitors say about it; we do not expect THEM [illegible] it a trial. WE KNOW that it suits three-fourths of the people [illegible] most of the Coffee sold in Bangor for Old Government Java. [illegible] MORE THAN DOUBLE the number of pounds this [illegible] the same month, tells the story of how it is selling.

**COFFEE DRINKERS,**

**Try it and You will be Convinced that it is the BEST COFFEE IN THIS STATE FOR THE PRICE**

**TEA WEEVIL.**

feb26

**LOOK**

**IN THE GREAT SHOW WINDOWS**

—OF—

**FRANK D. PILLEY & CO.**

—FOR THE—

**FIRST GRAND OPENING**

—OF—

**25 CENT NECKTIES,**

Corner of State and Exchange Streets.

feb21

**ELECTRINE!**

A Sure and Speedy Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache and Toothache.

**JOB COLLETT, Prop., Bangor, Me.**

For sale by A. M. ROBINSON, No. 1 Granite Block, and L. L. ALDENACE, No. 2 Union Block, Main Street.

**[illegible] INVESTMENTS.**

Very Desirable and Paying

**Better Interest than Savings Banks.**

For Sale by

**BOWLER & MERRILL, Bankers.**

And Proprietors of the

**Bangor Safe Deposit Vaults.**

**No. 7 Kenduskeag Block, - - Bangor.**

dec13 — sn — eod&eowtf19

**SICK HEADACHE.**

Is caused in most cases by a bilious condition of the Stomach. The [illegible] who might be cured, if they would take a Pure Blood and Liver Alterative.

**BELL'S SARSAPARILLA.**

Read the following from Mrs. G. W. Harvey

SOUTH ATKINSON, Feb. 14, 1887.

Mr. A. M. Robinson, Jr.:—I think Bell's Sarsaparilla a wonderful medicine. I would not be without it. I began to take it two years ago for Sick Headache, and I think I am entirely cured, as I have never been troubled with it since. I send you this statement, hoping it may be the cause of others being cured, if they but knew the value of your Sarsaparilla.

MRS. GEO. W. HARVEY.

"Five years I suffered from Humor and Liver and Kidney trouble. Bell's Sarsaparilla cured me.

AMBROSE EVANS, Brewer, Me.

"My wife has Sick Headache. She has found Bell's Sarsaparilla a wonderful medicine."

"I have found Bell's Sarsaparilla in Dyspepsia."

"Bell's Sarsaparilla cured my wife of kidney complaint."

TRY BELL'S SARSAPARILLA, "THE WONDER CURE."

Prepared by A. M. ROBINSON, Jr., Apothecary, Bangor, Me.

By all Dealers.—50 Cents Per Bottle.

feb17

**FELT BONNETS AND HATS!**

*Excellent Shapes, Good Colors, Large Assortment, to be sold at half price.*

**19 Main Street, C. W. COFFIN.**

feb16

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**EPP'S COCOA.**

**BREAKFAST.**

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

dec7 — TuW&wly

**RANGES**

**KINEO RANGE,**

with all the latest improvements.

**IMPROVED QUE

Whig and Courier.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1887

# MAINE NEWS

## FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

### Doings of the Legislature.

THE TOONEY LABOR BILL PASSED

By the Large Vote of 106 to 16

(Special to the Whig and Courier.)

AUGUSTA, Feb 28. This afternoon the House by a vote of the ten hour and child labor bill by the passage of the bill by the large majority. The original bill has been [illegible] several amendments. The bill provides that no female minor, [illegible] years of age and no male minor [illegible] years of age, shall be employed in manufacturing establishments more than ten hours a day except in cases [illegible] demanding extra time, and [illegible] all the extra work amount to [illegible] hours a week for ten weeks. No child under twelve years [illegible] employed and all children [illegible] years of age must have a certificate showing that they have attended [illegible] weeks during the year before being employed. The certificate is to be given by the school boards [illegible] the children. The machinery [illegible] to that of the Massachusetts law. The penalties are provided [illegible] provisions. The bill [illegible] Senate.

[illegible] The debate on the [illegible] Amendments [illegible] bill which received [illegible] the same to [illegible] the Bryant bill which [illegible] were introduced [illegible] of Labor from all [illegible] of the Bryant [illegible] constitutionality of prohibiting [illegible] any man or woman [illegible] Every means is being [illegible] the Tooney bill. A [illegible]

FLOM BATH

The Captain John Patten

[illegible] The funeral of the late [illegible] Bath [illegible] place this forenoon [illegible] Board of Trade [illegible] The services were [illegible] were conducted by [illegible] During the passage [illegible] the bells were tolled [illegible] private buildings were [illegible] was suspended during the funeral.

FROM BRUNSWICK

School Hill Twenty one

[illegible] John Jewett [illegible] was yesterday sentenced [illegible] during his minority, [illegible] Bowdoin [illegible]

FROM THOMASTON

Large Purchase of Wharf Room

[illegible] Cushing & Leavitt [illegible] purchased the Edward Brown [illegible] wharf privilege. This [illegible] wharf and lime kilns [illegible] recently purchased by this firm, give [illegible] and kiln room.

A MAINE MAN IN TROUBLE

[illegible] Religious Meeting

[illegible] Feb 28 for Went[illegible] grocery store in [illegible] brought before the [illegible] charged with disturbing a meeting at East Rock[illegible] pleaded guilty notwithstanding that he was in the [illegible] of the bad broken the [illegible] of the penalty. He has [illegible] The affair [illegible]

JEFFERS BAD BOY

Breaks $140 Being and Outlit

[illegible] A twelve year old [illegible] Frank Libbey, of Berwick, [illegible] today for stealing $140 [illegible] of Sarah Leary, a chamber [illegible] Berwick on Friday [illegible] the theft and said [illegible] he first took a [illegible] A A Guptill of [illegible] and extended [illegible] when arrested.

PENSIONS GRANTED

[illegible] Pensions granted [illegible] following Maine people: [illegible] Charles L [illegible] widow of Benjamin Southport; Daniel W [illegible] Southport; Benjamin Orne [illegible] Southport; Hiram [illegible] William H [illegible]

POSTMASTER AT EASTPORT

[illegible] Nominated

[illegible] The President [illegible] nomination to the Senate [illegible] Postmaster at Eastport, [illegible]

THE RECORD.

[illegible] Northampton

[illegible] Feb 28 The [illegible] Main street, which [illegible] restaurant and one [illegible] owned by P L [illegible] entirely gutted by fire [illegible] The fire broke out in the [illegible] with a high wind [illegible] thermometer below zero [illegible] it was thought that the Mansion House could not be saved, but [illegible] of the fire department [illegible] hotel was damaged [illegible] The buildings were occupied by [illegible] restaurant in the [illegible] floor. The block was [illegible] of Michael Williams [illegible] Dewey Block was occupied by J Knowlton [illegible] Marshall, jeweler, and [illegible] dry goods store. The upper story was rented by the Mansion [illegible] occupied in part by Dr Higgins. The property was well insured.

VERMONT

Mails Two Days Behind Time

[illegible] Feb 28 The mail train that left Swanton Thursday, over the Boston and Lowell reached here Saturday night. Since then several inches of snow have fallen and in the past twenty-four hours sharp winds have prevailed with zero weather. The mail train south over the Passumpsic is six hours behind.

MORE SAFE BLOWING

Missouri Has Another Big Robbery

ST LOUIS Feb 28 A special from Canton, Mo, to the Post-Dispatch, says that burglars entered the bank at Lagrange, Mo last night and blew open the safe, securing all the valuables therein, amounting in all to $21,000, most of which is in bonds, notes, etc. The robbers escaped, leaving no clue as to their identity.

## A SPECIAL SESSION PROBABLE.

### The Serious Condition of the Appropriation Bills.

### The Blame Laid upon the Chairman of the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb 28 War is brewing between the two Houses of Congress. Members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, who are usually very guarded in their utterances, make no concealment of their opinion that an extra session is now almost inevitable, owing to their hesitate to place the blame where they think it belongs. After two or three conferences on the Sundry Civil bill last week, which were almost nullified by the early withdrawal of the House conferees, a meeting was secured at 10 o'clock yesterday morning which was attended by the Senate members to last through the day and through last night as well, if necessary, to complete the bill and clear the desks for the remaining appropriation bills. The programme was broken up by the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, who at three o'clock left to meet an engagement.

The conferees met again between 8 and 9 in the evening, but before midnight the same gentleman withdrew after giving notice that he could not meet his fellow conferees again until Tuesday night. Members of the Senate committee express great indignation at the whole later course of proceedings by the House and its managers in respect to the appropriation bills. Four of the annual appropriation bills have not yet reach the Senate. There is already talk of the passage of a resolution extending the appropriations for six months, upon the basis of those of the current year. It is said at the Senate that this expedient, besides leading to entanglement and unnecessary expenditures, as in the past, would only cover the failure of the legislative and naval bills. Matters to be provided for in these three civil and deficiency bills would still, it is said, demand explicit attention and definite appropriations.

In the Senate at 2 P M the second reading of the Naval Appropriation bill was objected to by Mr Edmunds, who explained his reasons for doing so. He complained of great and unwarranted delay on the part of the House in sending to the Senate the great appropriation bills, and announced his settled determination not to have them railroaded through the Senate. He Senate should have the necessary time to give full consideration to them and so would the President. In reference to the Sherry troubles, the bill had not yet passed, and if Congress were to adjourn without having made some provision on the subject, it would be the duty of the President to call the new Congress in extra session.

The Inter State Commerce Commission, it had, for some reason or other not been appointed and it did not see in the condition of things that any undue haste should be made about appropriation bills, or that the Senate should be coerced from its wise and well ordered method of business. He asked that the Committee on Appropriations should make a statement as to the condition of business. Statements were thereupon made by Messrs Hale and Allison, showing the obstacles thrown in the way of legislation by the House.

## FORTY NINTH CONGRESS—Second Session.

Senate

WASHINGTON Feb 28 The presiding officer presented a message from the President in relation to the resolution of the Senate in relation to the seizure and sale of the American schooner Rebecca, at Tampico, and to the resignation of the late minister to Mexico, Mr Jackson, stating that it was not deemed compatible with the public interests, to communicate the correspondence in either case at present.

The Naval Appropriation bill was laid before the Senate and read the first time.

Mr Edmunds, speaking at great length, objected to the second reading of the bill to-day.

Speaking of the Navy, Legislative and Sundry Civil bills, Mr Allison told of how the House chief had dallied in the matter. He said such bills should not be railroaded through and they should not be considered before Friday noon as they should be considered. He said the situation with reference to these bills (The other bills in conference) in which there are radical disagreements, but they may be reconciled.

It is however, perfectly apparent that several of these great appropriation bills cannot reach the President before late Thursday night, so that admitting that we can get through with these bills by Thursday night, the President must take them on trust and sign them without reading them.

Mr Cockrell—How about the Deficiency bill?

Mr Allison—The general Deficiency bill has not yet been considered by the House. That is a long bill, covering many important items, and in the very nature of things cannot be considered by the Senate.

Mr Hawley—I call your attention to the Fortification bill covering two years.

Mr Allison—The Fortification bill, which under the rule of the two houses is one of the regular appropriation bills, and has been assigned a definite and conspicuous place, has not yet been reported from the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives. The Fortification bill which passed last year is now pending in conference between the two houses. How long the conference will continue I do not know but it involves a very important question, so that in the nature of things these appropriation bills are in a situation now such as they have never been before within my knowledge in the history of these bodies.

Mr Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, asked that that committee be permitted to report to the next session upon the power of the President to designate temporary men to perform the duties of certain offices whose nominations to the same positions had previously been rejected by the Senate, granted.

Upon motion of Mr Blair the House Labor Arbitration bill was taken up and passed without amendment. Upon motion of Mr Blair the House bill to prevent the employment of convict or alien labor upon public buildings or public works, or in the preparation of materials for public buildings or public work, was taken up and, without discussion or amendment, was passed.

Upon motion of Mr Plumb the House bill to provide for readjustment of the land grants heretofore made by Congress, and remaining unadjusted, was taken up and, after the adoption of sundry amendments, was passed and a conference ordered upon it.

The Pleuro Pneumonia bill was taken up and Mr Davis' motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr Simonds substitute was last week adopted was carried.

Mr Edmunds' substitute was then rejected, yeas 2, nays 24.

Mr Beale commented on the remarkable change of votes on Mr Edmunds substitute. He then spoke against the bill.

The bill was passed, yeas 32, nays 19.

On motion of Mr Wilson, of Iowa the Senate bill to prohibit the mailing of certain newspapers and other periodicals was passed.

The Senate at 6 20 P M, on motion of Mr Edmunds, went into secret session for executive business apparently for the purpose of reassuring, with closed doors, the discussion which has been cut short on the report of the conferees on the fishery bill. After twenty minutes of secret session the Senate adjourned.

House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

NEW YORK.

Ex Alderman Cleary Appears for Trial.

NEW YORK Feb 28 Ex-Alderman Cleary appeared for trial this morning. Mr. Shafer then moved that two days delay were asked. He was not granted.

To Seek Pardon for Life.

Ex-policeman Gillis, O'Rourke, for killing roundsman Rogers Montgomery, Jan. 8th, was sentenced to day to State Prison for life.

A BOILER EXPLODES.

One Man Killed and Eight Injured.

CLEVELAND, O Feb 28 The roof of the charging department of the Bessemer steel works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Co., fell in to-day. Nine men were injured, eight of them [illegible]

## THE FISHERIES RETALIATORY BILL.

### The Disagreement between the Senate and House Conferees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 In the Senate, to-day, Mr Edmunds from the conference committee on the bill respecting the fisheries made a long report as to the difficulties existing in the conference and which prevented an agreement. The irreconcilable point of difference between the managers on the part of the two Houses is reported to be the resistance on the part of the House managers to add to the scope of the Senate bill the further provision that in case of injurious treatment to American vessels in British North American waters it shall be within the competence of the President to

Stop Intercourse Absolutely

not only by water but by land thus cutting off continuous movement of railway trains from the British Provinces to any part of the United States and in effect reciprocally from the United States to the British Dominions. The Senate managers had felt it to be their duty to decline to go to that extent. It seemed clear to the Senate managers, and was not controverted by the House managers, that the things which the President was authorized to do by the Senate bill were not in derogation of any treaty, right, or of

Peaceful Intercourse of Nations,

but merely as a matter of countervailing business regulations and we e not done in spirit of belligerence. The result of the conference had been that the House of Representatives, through its managers, did not object to the Senate bill but desired to add new and enlarged provision to it while the Senate managers were not willing to go to that extent. Senate managers had felt it their duty on this important matter to report this state of things at once to the Senate for its information. The report is signed by three Senate conferees, Senators Edmunds, Frye and Morgan.

The House Conferees Report

The House conferees on the bill to authorize the President to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, (the Fisheries Retaliatory bill) have prepared a statement to be submitted to the House at the earliest hour—probably late to night. In it they say. The unanimity expressed in the Senate and House, respectively, had given the managers of the House every reason to hope that by mutual concession an agreement would be reached in conference which would result in giving such ample authority to the President as might be necessary for a satisfactory settlement of the pending question of American fisheries on the Canada coast. It is therefore with the deepest regret that we are

Compelled to Report a Disagreement

The unanimous vote of the House, authorizing the President to declare in his discretion, non-intercourse with Canada by land as well as sea, did not, in the opinion of your conferees, leave them at liberty to disregard that important principle contained in the House substitute for the Senate bill. They therefore deel ned to recede in the conference from the position taken by the House on this point.

## A WOMAN HUNG.

### Execution of Mrs. Roxalana Druse,

### The Herkimer Murderess

HERKIMER, N J Feb 28 The National Guard came down from Mohawk and were quartered in the jail. Extra men were posted about the jail to reinforce the deputies who were on duty since 8 A M about the exterior of the jail. The crowd in the village increased on the arrival of every train and in spite of the extreme cold men, women and children stood about the streets surrounding the jail. Only the sheriff, and seven deputies together with three physicians and the twelve witnesses required by law were permitted to be present at the execution.

At 11 30 A M the sheriff's jury were ordered into the jail yard, while Sheriff Cook, deputies and physicians

Proceeded to Mrs Druse's Cell

When they reached there Mrs Druse sat weeping. Mrs Waterman, her death watch, stood by her side sobbing. Rev Dr Powell sat in front of her, while her counsel, H Dwight Luce, Chaplain Durston and the deputies and physicians stood around the door of the cell. Sheriff Cook read the death warrant. Just before the march to the gallows was commenced her pulse was up to 90. To those who offered to assist Mrs Druse in arising, Dr Powell said she will bear herself well and does not need any assistance." Sheriff Cook and under sheriff Rice led the procession followed by Rev Dr Powell and Mrs Druse and physicians and deputies in order.

Mrs Druse was Dressed in Black

cashmere with lace edging on neck and sleeves. She wore a small shawl over her shoulders. At 11 42 Mrs Druse and Dr Powell knelt on the floor of the scaffold, under the rope. Mrs Druse held her daughter's bouquet in her hand and closed her eyes while Dr Powell offered prayer. After the prayer, which was long and fervent she was asked if she had anything to say, when she referred to Dr Powell who thanked all those who had been kind to her and implored all of her enemies to forgive her, as she forgave all, and he further added:

"I hope the humane people of our beloved land will, from this dark day, sweep the law of punishment by death into everlasting oblivion!"

Turning to Mrs Druse

Rev Mr Powell said "Go to thy fate trembling child of sorrow. Go thy loving father, God. Go to thy compassionate brother, Jesus, and to the side of thy angel child who has gone before. Go bravely in the strength of hope and faith, that there will be a place for thee somewhere above these dark and dismal shadows. Go, penitent and bleeding heart, thy transit from earth to heaven will be but short and may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God and fellowship of the Holy Spirit of truth and good grace go with and remain with thee."

Dr Powell then pressed Mrs Druse's hand and left the jail yard. Deputy McKinley then pinioned Mrs Druse's arms, knees and feet. She maintained her composure and was firm until deputy Ballou

Put the Black Cap on Her Head

and adjusted the rope. When he pulled the cap over her face Mrs Druse moaned, cried and finally shrieked so loud that her voice was heard in the jail and street adjoining. Sheriff Cook gave the sign, the drop was sprung at 11 48 A M, and the woman's body was lifted about three feet above the floor of the gallows. There was but one convulsion or muscular contraction of the body and it then hung quiet. The doctors pronounced her dead at 12 05 P M, but the body was left hanging until 12 14. Upon examination the surgeons declared that death was caused by strangulation. Rev Dr. Powell re-entered the jail yard and took possession of the remains in compliance with her request. The face of the dead woman gave no indication that she had suffered pain.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### News About the Capital.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Henry R. Harris, of Georgia, to be Third Assistant Postmaster General, vice Abraham D. Hazen, resigned; James M. Trotter, of Massachusetts, to be Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The Burning Lime Schooner Sunk.

PROVINCETOWN, Feb. 28. The fire before reported in the cargo of lime in the schooner A. A Paine, burnt out through the hull yesterday. An examination was made and the vessel was scuttled and sunk. The hull, spars and rigging will be sold at auction to-morrow.

Mr. Edwin S. Thompson has handed us copies of the carnival editions of the New Orleans *Picayune* and *Times-Democrat* containing elegant illustrations of the Mardi Gras procession, received by him from H. T. Peck, Esq.

## UNITED STATES SENATORS.

D B Lucas Appointed From West Virginia.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va, Feb 28 Gov Wilson has tendered the United States Senatorship to D. B Lucas, of Jefferson county, who was one of the twelve Democratic kickers in the recent Senatorial contest. Mr. Lucas has accepted.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

### The City of Nice Resuming Tranquility.

### Further Reports of the Disaster.

LONDON, Feb 28 A letter from Cannes says the feeling of profound gratitude is general over the providential escape of the town from a terrible disaster but that deep gloom prevails especially among the business people who foresee that the Riviera will never again be what it was as a fashionable and health resort.

Danger of Contagion from Sewers

PARIS, Feb 28 M Lockray, Minister of Public Works, says the sewers in the shaken districts are so damaged that the soil will become infiltrated with sewerage and be a source of contagion as soon as hot weather comes. The government will send engineers and specialists to do everything possible to avert such a disaster.

Picturesque Montone in Ruins

A chasm has opened in the ground near Nice from which a stream of hot, muddy water bubbles up. Portions of the coast have sunk and other portions have risen. A stiff wind is blowing at Mentone making it dangerous to walk about yet. Hundreds of visitors from a distance have arrived there being impelled by curiosity. The building inspectors have condemned two thirds of picturesque old Mentone.

Nice has Become Quieted Down

NICE, Feb 28 This city has resumed its normal condition, people having entirely recovered from the earthquake fright. A slight panic was occasioned yesterday during mass at the Church of Notre Dame by the falling of some plaster. The excitement subsided without harm.

Thirty Houses Fallen in Clarisin

ROME, Feb 28 Thirty houses have fallen in Clarisin in consequence of the damage done to them by the recent earthquake.

### THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPT OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

Washington, D C, March 1—(1 A M)

*Indications*

For New England: Colder, fair weather, followed by light local snow, warmer, winds becoming southerly.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

### Monetary Quotations.

NEW YORK March 1 Money on call at 1 @ 1½ per cent closing at 2@0

Prime Mercantile paper 5@7

Sterling Exchange inlet—4 80 @ 4 80, for long 4.84@4 84½ for short

State bonds steady

Railroad bonds steady

| STOCKS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 141 | Oregon Trans Co | 31½ |
| American Express | 109 | Pacific Mail | 3 |
| Central Pacific | 30½ | Panama | [illegible] |
| Ches & Ohio | 8¾ | Pullman Palace | 146½ |
| Chicago Alton | 42 | Reading | 36 |
| preferred | 140 | Rock Island | 126 |
| Chic Bur & Quincy | 132½ | St Louis & San Fran | 22 |
| Del Hudson | 101½ | Preferred | 64¾ |
| Del Lack | 135¼ | 1st preferred | 112 |
| Denv & Rio Grande | 25¾ | St Paul | 91 |
| Erie | 33¼ | Preferred | 120¼ |
| preferred | 73 | St Paul & Minn & Man | 116½ |
| Ills Central | 99½ | St Paul & Omaha | 45 |
| Ind Bloom & Westn | 16 | Preferred | 106 |
| Lake Erie & Westn | 14 | Texas Pacific | 9¾ |
| Lake Shore | 94¾ | Union Pacific | 57½ |
| Louisville & Nash | 61¾ | U S Express | 62 |
| Manhattan El | 56¾ | Wabash St L & Pa | 18 |
| Mich Cent | 89¾ | Preferred | 37 |
| Minn & S L | 18 | Western Union | 84½ |
| Preferred | 42¾ | BONDS | |
| Mo Pacific | 106 | Threes | 100 |
| N J Cent | 68¾ | 4s reg | 126 |
| Northern Pac | 28 | 4s coup | 125¾ |
| Preferred | 50¾ | 4½s reg | 109¾ |
| Northwestern | 114¾ | Cent Pac 1sts | 110½ |
| Preferred | 141 | Den & Rio G 1sts | 118½ |
| N Y Cent | 119¾ | Erie Seconds | 89¾ |
| N Y Chic & St L | 7¾ | Kan Pac Consols | 105 |
| Preferred | 19¾ | Oregon Nav 1sts | 109¾ |
| Ohio Cent | 00 | Union Firsts | 115 |
| Ohio & Miss | 28 | Union Land Grant | |
| Ont & Westn | 17¼ | Union Sink Fund | |

### New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK March 1 FLOUR—Receipts 22,499, exports 5,833—sales 13,600—No 2, 2 30@2 40 fine Western and State 2 70@3 25 common to good extra Western and State, $ 20@3 50 good to choice do, $ 65@5 20 common to good extra Ohio, 3 60@5 10 common to choice white wheat Western extra, 4 50@4.50 common to choice extra St Louis $ 70@5 25 City mill extra 4.50@4 65 winter wheat extra $ 00@5 10 Minnesota extra $ 20@5 10 Southern—Common to fair 3.60@4 00 good to choice 4 10@5 00

WHEAT—sales 228 000 bush—No 2 Spring, 91½ @ 90 No 3 Red, 80@0 elevator 00 @ 00 No 3 Red 88 @ 00 elevator 00 @ 00, No 1 Red 00@93 No 1 white State 91@00

Rye steady—sales 00 00—State 00 @ 06 Western (cars) No 2, 00

BARLEY steady—sales 104 000—No 2 Canada 00@00 6 rowed State, 00@00

CORN—sales 112 000—No 2 49 @49¾ No 3 46 @ 47 No 2 white 00 @48¾

OATS firm—sales 40 000 No 3, @34 white 30¼@31¾ No 2, 34¼@34¾, white, 10, 39¾ @ 40¾ No 1, 38¼@, No 1 white 38 @ 00 mixed western, 35 @ 37, white do, 37 @ 40 white State 39 @40

SUGAR steady—Standard A 5 15 @ 5¼ granulated 5 15 @ 00, powdered 5 13 16 cut loaf 7 @ 00¾ crushed, 6 ¾ @ 5¾, confectioners, 5 9 16 @5¾, yellow, 4¼@4¾

MOLASSES—sales 00 bbls.—Orleans

PETROLEUM — United 61¾ @, refined 6 @7¾ crude in barrels, 00@00

TALLOW steady—sales 00 lbs 4¼@

PORK firm—sales 600 bbls—Mess 14 50@ 15 00, now, 15 25@00

Beef steady

LARD — Western steam 7 27½@7 30 refined 7 45@8 00 continent, 7 65@8 00

BUTTER steady—Western, 12@27 State, 17@34, Creamery 18@16½

CHEESE firm—State, 11@14 Western 11¼@00

## Business Items.

CHOICE TEAS

[illegible] Kidder & Co's [illegible] Tea [illegible] Tea [illegible] Tea

# Business Cards.


DR. C. D. EDMUNDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
73 HAMMOND STREET.
Office of the late Dr. Seavey.
Office Hours—10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 5 P. M.; 7 to 8.30 P. M. Night calls answered at the office. Telephone Connection.
oct30 tf

DR. A. C. GIBSON,
Attends Night Calls at his Office.
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sept13

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed to
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Office hours—10 to 12 and 3 to 4.
sept8 eod tf

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VOCAL TEACHER,
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THE PORTRAIT ARTISTS.
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DIGESTYLIN
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INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.
*A POTENT REMEDY FOR*
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Over 5,000 physicians have sent to us the most flattering opinions upon Digestylin as a remedy for all diseases arising from Improper digestion.
For 20 years we have manufactured the Digestive Ferments expressly for PHYSICIANS' use, and for the past year DIGESTYLIN has been by them extensively prescribed, and to day it stands without a rival as a digestive agent. It is not a secret remedy but a scientific preparation, the formula of which is plainly printed on each bottle. Its great DIGESTIVE POWER is created by a careful and proper treatment of the ferments in manufacture. It is very agreeable to the taste, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach. For the reliability of our statements we would respectfully refer to all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and PHYSICIANS generally. Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists, or
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Why suffer with an aching back when a prompt and positive relief is at hand? The Hop Plaster is completely and speedily cures Backache, Sideache, Painful Weakness, Kidney Weakness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Chest Pains, Sore Lungs, Coughs, Crick and all Sudden, Sharp or Nervous pains. Thousands, pain-killing and strengthening virtues of Hops, Hemlock, Balsams and Gums combined. Sweet and clean. Sold everywhere, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Mailed for price by proprietors, Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.
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*THOMPSON & KELLOGG.*
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Are Cures made by Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Cherry Pectoral, Cathartic Pills, Ague Cure, Cherry Cordial, Hair Vigor, Ayer's Pills, Ayer's Ague Cure, Ayer's Cathartic Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Hair Vigor, Ayer's Cherry Cordial, Ayer's Ague Cure, Ayer's Sarsaparilla